THUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1886.

Amusements To-day. filion Opera Rouse-Soldiers and Swethearts. SP. M. Casino-Emble *P. M.

Cyclorama - Fathier of Vicashurg. They and Shirst.

Eradino Woods, ** I. Wild West. Sand SP. M.

Grand Opera Mouse - Sinciple. * F. M.

Harrigan's Park 1 heater - Investigation. * F. M.

Middison Square - theater - Investigation. * F. M.

Niblo * Around the World to 10 Days. * F. M.

New Central Park Carden - Congri. * F. M. People's Theater Zilks & P. M. Panerama-Madison av. and 15th at. Panersona - Railleaux, and assert Williage.
Renoderd Theater - The data and the Moonshiner. SP. M.
Wallack's Theater - Pales, SP. M. Windsor Theatre-Youth & P. M

John O'Brien seems to see no reasons why he should withdraw from the Chairmanship of the State Demogratic Committee. Well, we will tell him some reasons soon.

2d Avenue I besten Trainet House. S P. M.

Gov. Hill.

Gov. HILL gave to the case of Commissioner Squine what was its due, a dignified and decent consideration, and the result has been Squine's removal from office. It was a simple duty, but it was none the less creditable. The value of this action will be felt not only by the city of New York, but by the De mocracy of the State.

We warn him, however, that there will be profound dissatisfaction with his course, besides. How galling and intolerable will be the disappointment of those journals, including the Times and Evening Post, who have sought, throughout the steady development by THE SUN of the Great Job, to make its infamy cover him, and to make him a partner with Fryss and O'BRIES! When we printed, a few weeks since, an interview with the Governor in which he said he would give Squire's case, when it reached him, the consideration it required, these journals promptly avowed that his intention to sustain Squire was so thinly disguised that he might just as well have proclaimed it outright.

How splendidly has he given to each and every one of them the lie absolute! With what a simple and obvious act has he turned all their charges back upon them in a complete and most humiliating refutation! They say he will explain in a few days why he removed SQUIRE. Stuff and nonsense! Now that it is done, there never was an executive act that needed less explanation, or could better stand alone.

And how is it with the people? How do they feel about the consignment to disgrace, obloquy, and punishment of FLYNN and SQUIRE, the impartial and unswerving rectitude of Mayor GRACE, the self-sacrifice and resolute service of Chamberlain IVINS, and the final and obvious common sense of the Governor? We need not press for an answer. It will not be long withheld, and in the mean time there is serious business for Democrats to attend to.

The Subway Frauds.

The fundamental parties in interest in the Consolidated Subway Company complain that THE SUN has harassed their project by its criticisms, and has led the persons who had agreed to subscribe to the Subway stock to withdraw from the scheme. Owing, they say, to the course which THE SUN has pursued, they find themselves even now unable to secure a presiding officer, many persons who would have been suitable for the post tion and willing to fill it being deterred from doing so by THE SUN's disclosures.

This is perfectly true and precisely as it ought to be. The Subway project Is saturated with fraud and FLYNN from one end to the other. How, after our disclosures, does Mr. LAUTERBACH suppose that a gentleman of Mr. JOHN HOEY'S standing in the community could connect himself with such an enterprise? Before THE SUN took the subject up it was to all appearances as plausible and as commendable a proceeding as ever appealed to capital or public spirit; but in its present light nothing could be more natural than that Mr. Hory and others like him

It will be time enough to approach re spectable citizens and ask their aid when Mr. MAURICE B. FLYNN and his followers have been eliminated from the project. But for the stubborn vigilance and energy of Mr ROSWELL P. FLOWER the whole swindle would have long since prevailed in its original and gigantic proportions. THE SU exposed the rogues and Mr. FLOWER disarmed them.

What Will Be the Czar's Next Move

From the mass of conflicting or officially colored telegrams it is possible to gain only a vague notion of what actually took place at Solla on Saturday, and of the conse quences which have thus far followed. But it seems already clear that the original plan of representing the deposition of Prince ALEXANDER, as demanded and applauded by the Bulgarian people, has failed, and that Russia, if she means to reap any solid advantage from the conspiracy, can do so only by armed interposition.

The situation in Bulgaria, though compli-

cated and obscure, discloses, at all events great weakness on the part of the conspirators. Only a small fraction of the army can be depended on by the pro-Russian party; indeed, the coup d'état seems to have been the work of a single regiment. The forces which rendered most service in the late war with Servia, and which are now on the Servian frontier, are said to have pronounced in favor of the deposed ruler, and the same thing is reported of the garrisons of four of the five Bulgarian fortresses, to wit, Varna, Widdin, Silistria, and Shumla, only Rustchuk being apparently controlled by the insurgents. A second provisional Government, loyal to Prince ALEXANDER, has been set up in Tirnova, the former capital of Bulgaria, and seems to dispose of all the national militia, except a part of that belonging to the Solia district. The whole of Eastern Roumelia is also arrayed on the same side. and at Philippopolis we hear of a third provisional Government ready to cooperate with the loyal body at Tirnova, and vehemently opposed to the Sofia mutineers. Even among the nominal engineers of the conspiracy there seems to be dissension, for it is said that ZANKOFF, the real ringleader, has arrested KARAVELOFF, the figurehead of the Sofia junta in whose name the announcement of the abdication and the call for a national assembly were issued.

In view of these facts, which seem tolerably well authenticated, it should be no hard task for the people of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia to nip the revolution in the bud. and this is what would doubtless happen if the Czar would leave the Bulgarians alone.

But he cannot afford to let an insurrection notoriously managed in the Russian interest, collapse. His influence south of the Danube would be grievously impaired if he allowed such zealous emissaries as Zankoff to be sacrificed without a blow on their behalf. But the movement of a Russian force from

less the Czar can count on the good will of Austria and Germany, and the consequent exertion of their influence in his favor at Bucharest. Russian soldiers could hardly reach Bulgaria by sea, if VARNA, as It is alleged, is in the hands of Prince ALEXANDER'S friends, and their only land route would traverse Roumanian territory. The Roumanian army is quite able to obstruct their passage long enough to permit of Austrian intervention, should the Vienna Government

refuse to brook the Czar's high-handed course. Here again, as at every other critical conjuncture in European polities during the last fifteen years, we see that BISMARCK'S council chamber represents the final court of appeal. A word of decided protest from him transmitted to Buckarest, in which protest Count Kalnoky would unquestionably concur, would transform the Dobrudscha into a barrier which would effectually block the Muscovite advance until the forces of Austria and Turkey could be mustered behind it. The delay thus secured would be turned to account by the Bulgarians to snuff out the Sofia rebellion, and replace their national Government upon the footing which it occu-

pled before Prince ALEXANDER was deposed. That Roumania will be invited by Bis-MARCK to stop the way, and thus compel the Czar to witness the humiliating miscarriage of his Bulgarian intrigue, seems very doubtful in view of the tenor of the comments of the Berlin semi-official newspapers on the outbreak at Sofia. These journals have evinced no sympathy for Prince ALEXANDER, and point out with certain malicious complacency that his deposition, followed by a Russification of Bulgaria, would be a death blow to England's influence at Constantinople. these indications of the German Chancellor's purposes are confirmed by events, and Russia is permitted to pour her troops through the Dobrudscha, there remains the interesting question, What is Bis-

Brutus or Burchard ?

MARCK'S quid pro quo?

A great many people are still puzzling their heads over what Senator FRYE really meant by his Houlton speech, in which he spoke of the smirch on Brother BLAINE's reputation as a very little spot, but a spo

nevertheless. That is why Mr. BLAINE's address Sebago Lake, able and well considered as it certainly was, has failed to excite so much of a sensation as was created in intelligent circles by the apparently hasty remark let fall by the flery FRYE in the backwoods of Aroostook county.

We print once more the most notable passage in Senator FRYE's oration. It bids fair to become historical:

"If you see a man marching through the street marked 'I am an honest man,' distrust him at once. You take a magnificent bridal dress, with its ribbons and women who will see nothing but that spot. Now the people of this country, with an exquisite fidelity to the best interest of the nation, saw the little bit of a smirch on the aktrof Mr. Bainer's coat, and therefore voted that Mr. CLEWELAND, a man who was smirched from head to foot, should be President."

This is wonderful, and it sets thought a-running. If there is in Maine a MARK Antony, he might well get up and say:

"If you have tears, prepare to shed them now. The first time ever C.ESAR put it on.
Twas on a summer evening, in his tent,
That day he overcame the Stalwarts. Look, in this place ran Cassics' dayger through: See what a rent the envious Casca made; Through this the well-beloved Bautus stabbed, And as he plucked the cursed steel away, For Buctus, as you know, was C.ESAR's angel; Judge, O you gods, how dearly Casau loved him! This was the most unkindest cut of all."

Is WILLIAM PITT FRYE merely another BURCHARD? His political sense is uncom monly keen. Sometimes on the stump and on the platform, his lung action gets a little ahead of his ideas, and the result is rather windy oratory; but we have never heard him accused of being a blunderer to the damage of his political friends.

Or is FRYE a BRUTUS, and did he travel to Houlton over the European and North American railway and the New Brunswick and Canada branch with a dagger hidden beneath his toga? Ever since the Republican Con vention of 1880, when Mr. FRYE appeared at Chicago as the chief working representative of Mr. BLAINE's interests, and more particularly since the subsequent misurderstanding over the date at which Mr. BLAINE should resign his seat in the Senate to let Mr. FRYE in, there have been rumors of coldness be tween these two distinguished statesmen o Maine. We have not fully credited them; although there is hardly any doubt that FRYE was a less enthusistic BLAINE man in the preliminary canvass of 1884 than he was in the contest of 1880. But we refuse to be lieve that he is a BRUTUS, or that he went to Houlton intending to stab his great leader

and old friend in the back. A far more probable supposition is that Mr. FRYE fell into a rhetorical trap that has snapped on many other orators. He hit upon what he regarded as a fine and effective figure of speech, and followed it out with disastrous consequences. There is something Burchardish in this misfortune. but it doesn't follow that FRYE is a BUR CHARD, with all that the name implies.

Figures of speech are dangerous things to fool with.

Increasing Loss of Life at Sea.

About a dozen years ago Mr. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL stirred all England and made his name familiar throughout the maritime world by conducting an agitation to preven the sending to sea of overloaded and unsea worthy ships. The result of his efforts was the passage by Parliament of acts intended to provide safeguards against the evils pointed out by him, and the appointment of a Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships

Since that time, however, the loss of life and of ships at sea has increased rather then diminished, so that the subject is again attracting serious attention in England. The legislation secured by Mr. PLIMSOLL failed to accomplish what he expected of it, and in some respects really intensified the dangers. An act was passed in 1880 to render more safe the carriage of cargoes of grain by establishing regulations to prevent the danger ous shifting which had caused so much loss of life in grain-laden vessels. But Prof. EL-AB, in a paper read before the Institution of Naval Architects last month, pointed out that even now "the shifting of cargoes is one of he chief causes of the foundering of steamers and iron sailing ships, independently of mere depth of loading;" and he instanced more particularly vessels laden with grain and coal. An act to prevent overloading has utterly failed to accomplish what was expected

In 1881 Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who was then in the Board of Trade, was stimulated by the great increase in the loss of life at sea to make an effort for further preventive legislation, but his measure was regarded as illconsidered, and he was forced to withdraw it. The evils continuing, another Royal Commission was appointed in 1884 to inquire into the loss since the report of the Commission es-Bessarabla to Solia would not prove so tablished as a result of Mr. PLIMSOLL's easy a thing as it looks upon the map, un-

of it, and the loading is deeper than before.

still sitting, has now published a report of its labors up to the end of July, 1895. The most striking of the evidence obtained was that of Mr. THOMAS GRAY, a Secretary of the Board of Trade, who has had charge of the

statistics regarding marine disasters. Mr. GRAY, for statistical purposes, divides the nine years from 1875 to 1883 into three triennial periods. During the first of these periods the loss of life resulting from wrecks or from casualties to British ships amounted to 7,667; in the second period to 7,165, and in the third to the greatly increased total of 9.784. The loss of vessels during the nine years rose from 3,173 to 3,742. Mr. GRAY, moreover, sustains Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in his statement that in 1881 the loss of life amounted to the alarming total of 1 in 60 of

the total number of lives employed. We see, therefore, that while the dangers of land travel are diminishing because of the more scientific management and better construction of railroads, the chances of loss of life at sea are becoming greater, despite the efforts of legislation to remedy the evil.

An Overflowing Treasury.

The customs and internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to \$1.673.215, making for the first three days of the week \$8,757,620. The Treasury payments are so much less than its receipts, notwithstanding its offer to prepay twenty-nine millions of called bonds, that its stock of gold and greenbacks is nearly ten millions greater than it was at the beginning of the month.

And yet the Morrison resolution was pronounced by the mouthpieces of the Adminstration a blow at the public credit!

Advertisements of Mr. Engineer Church's opinions, no matter where they are printed, or lowscover deftly their nature as advertise ments be concealed, will not avail to save Mr. O'BRIEN, OF Mr. FLYNN, OF Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., or any other member of the Aqueduct Gaug from the consequences of their evil doing.

There is no doubt about it that the Republican criticism upon Mr. Blaine's Sebago speech, even as it trickles through the Mugwump spigots, is decidedly favorable.

The selection of the Mayflower to represent the American idea of a yacht in the contest with the British cutter set for next month is wise. She has fairly outsailed all her competitors so often that we may rest assured the committee in charge of the races has chosen the best of the sloops as the champion. Inticularly level-headed committee this year. promptly. The yachts were started over the courses no less promptly. Knotty points have been solved, if any have arisen, to the satisfaction of all. The club is to be congratulated.

If the Democratic ticket in 1888 is to be 'CLEVELAND and VOORHEES," as we have seen uggested in several journals, the platform will have to include two planks on civil service reform. DAN VOORHEES thinks that the Mugwump style of reform is a humbug, and says so.

The idea of putting a "bull trampling upon a serpent "upon the new eleomargarine tax stamp will not do. A bull can have no sympathy with the oleomargarine law, for it is the bull that makes oleomargarine.

The partnership between a morning mug and an evening meg in this town is thus described by our esteemed contemporary, the Brooklyn Eagle: "The Times and Post are the most conspic-

of reform. They have taken our political Israel by the band and are leading it out of bondage and iniquity. They are the duplex Moszs of the new era of liberation." Yet the duplex Moses doesn't always work harmoniously. Neither partner in the duplicity shows much disposition to admit that he is not the whole Moses; and mutual jealousy occasionally finds expression in sneers or innuen does very discreditable to the Cause.

We suppose it is rather hard to get along with a megalomaniac; and quite as hard perhaps, for a megalomaniac to get along with anybody else.

Tun Sun's cat is sick .- Inter-Ocean.

It never was better; and if the Inter-Ocean would like to convince itself of that fact, let it bring a few pages of its copy to this office, and it will see THE SUN's cat jump for it and gobble it up as though it had been starved for a week

The lateness of the season does not pre-

THE COAST DEFENCE LETIER. Mr. A. M. Gibson Again Says that It we

Prepared for Mr. Cleveland's U.e. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial of this morning, under the caption of "Did Mr. Cleveland Try to Spub Mr. Tilden!" after quoting my history of Mr. Tilden!" somet defence letter, and com-menting thereon, you say: "We are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Gibson most be mistaken. His state ent rests on his own authority alone, and he does no show that he had opportunities for personal knowledge of the truth about this very interesting matter."

My "own authority alone" is quite sufficient. You can certify to my intimacy with Mr. Tilden during year Tilden wrote about the necessity for coast defences wa originally sent to Washington to be incorporated in M: Cleveland's message to Congress. I know that when Mr. Cleveland declined to use it Mr. Tilden changed the opening paragraph, and added a concluding one, adiressed the letter to Speaker Carlisie, and gave it to the Associated Press, so that its publication would antici pate the President's message. How do I know these facts? First, Mr. Tilden told me; second, I saw the anuscript in both forms. A. M. Grason. Is this sufficient?

St. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 23.

No Successor to Tilden-Dan Manning Next From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

At the residence of Judge D. A. Dickinson last evening, a representative of the Pioneer Press me Mr. Smith Weed of Plattsburgh, N. Y. "I am out of poli tics," he said. "I don't know anything about New York politics. Who will fill Tilden's place? No one. His place was an unique one. I regard him as the greatest nan this country ever produced-a man of wonderf nformation, wonderful sagacity. Who will come near est to filling his place? No one will come near to it. be recognized as the strongest and ablest political coun sellor in the Democratic party. He is looked upon by

of Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, as corresponding member of the 'colden Club in this country, has received from the Secretary of that organization the following communication, signed by the well-known friend of John Bright and this country:

"At the meeting of the consultree of the Colden Club, and the second of the consultree of the Colden Club, and the second of the committee as the death of the club, and there is no consultree as the death of the flow S. J. fiden, for many years an homorary member of the Colden Club, and of their sense of the loss which the club and its work have suraimed in the itemath of se distinguished a statement and a man of such broad and enlightened views on the subject of free trade.

"Honorary Secretary and Chairman of Committee."

The Chicago Convention and The Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The dele gate to the Irish National League Convention in Chicag who moved to amend the Constitution by striking out the clause recommending a boycott on English manufac tures is pleased to see that his view on that subject i approved by so from and influential a friend of the cause as Tun Sus. Your assistance to the Parliamentary fund and not less valuable moral support of Parnell and bi and not less valuable moral support of Parnell and bis methods, have given you such a claim to the confidence and gratitude of all who love freland that, had the Convention known your sentiment on the point in question, there can be but little doubt that the objectionable clause would have been stricken out or modified. One turpose of the motion was to eliminate from the proceedings of the Convention anything that could even remotely be construed in recommendation of alther the protectionist or tree trade system of political economy.

Farhaps the secret plower which Alexander Sullivan wielded in the Convention, and his pronounced views on the tail if question, had an effect in determining the ination, while Michael Lavit, and of approval to Joseph motion or claim that the clause would fail into "innocuoner claim that the clause would fail into "innocuoner claim that the clause would fail into "innocuoner claim that the clause would fail into "innocuoner, the motion was med. Sullivan in the clause would fail into "innocuoner, the motion was med. Sullivan the clause would fail into "innocuoner, the motion was med. Sullivan the previous question was ordered. The refease of the previous question was ordered. The refease to a trice out the elemant of English democracy who would be justice to ireland.

Rockers, N. Y. Aug. 22.

ACCEDUCT CONTRACT PROFITS

O'Bries & Clark's Mathod of Paying Bills

There are no sub-contracts or sub-contractors on the new Aqueduct work. O'Brien & quently asserted, and John O'Brien has explained that the firms who are actually doing the work, and are popularly supposed to be subcontractors, are merely superintendents for the contractors of record. Moreover, the contracts themselves expressly forbid assignment or subletting. But here is a case which looks very much like an evasion or subterfuge. The contract for section 12 was let to O'Brien & Clark through manifest favoritism, there being two bids lower than theirs. Some months ago the firm of O'Connell & Farwell sent an order to the Okonite Company, 13 Park row, for a supply of wire rope. The company made investigation, and found that O'Connell & Farwell were performing work on section 12 in their own name as sub-contractors. Some negotiations followed, at the conclusion of which the Okonite Company illied the order and delivered the goods, taking O'Connell & Farwell's acceptance at sixty days for the same. The amount of the purchase was \$354.12. When the acceptance became due no attention was paid to it by the acceptors, and it was returned protested. The Okonite Company made several unsuccessful efforts to collect the money from O'Connell & Farwell, and then determined to look eisewhere for payment. They were fully informed of the provisions of the general contracts that contractors should not be nad until they furnished proof that all claims for labor employed and supplies furnished had been satisfied. order to the Okonite Company,

ployed and supplies furnished had been satisfied.

They therefore presented their claim to O'Brien & Ciark, the principal contractors for that section. At first O Brien & Ciark presended that the matter did not concern them, that the supplies had been purchased by O'Connell & Farwell in their own name and for their own use, and that the claimants must look to that firm for payment. But the Okonite Company informed, them that they were posted as to the provisions of the contract; that any subleiting to O'Connell & Farwell was in violation of the contract and could not operate to deprive creditors of their claims for supplies furnished. Then O'Brien & Ciark generously offered to take up the acceptance if the holders would aubmit to a discount of 10 per cent., which, they said, was usual in such cases. The holders refused this proposition, and O'Brien & Ciark then intimated that they might whistie for their money.

The Okonite Company were determined not The Okonite Company were determined not

Coark then intimated that they might whistle for their money.

The Okomite Company were determined not to be swindled out of their money nor to submit to any extertionate or other shave on their claim. They immediately went to the Compitoliar's office and filed a lion against any money that might be payable to O'Brien & Clark for work and supplies on section 12, exhibiting their claim for \$354.12 for supplies furnished on that section. That action very quickly brought O'Brien & Clark to terms, and they made haste to take up the acceptance, paying its face with interest and costs.

The action of O'Brien & Clark in this instance establishes two things: "First, the work under their contracts is farmed out, no matter whether those performing it are called sub-contractors or superintendents. These subordinate operators hire their own isbor and purchase their own supplies, precisely as bona fide contractors do. The Oaconite Company still holds the written order for the supplies furnished by them, signed by O'Connell & Farwell, who also gave the acceptance in liquidation. Superintendents, as a general rule, do not our chase supplies in their own names, or pay for, or undertake to pay for them themselves. Second, O'Brien & Clark were willing to nav this claim at a discount of 10 per cent. If O'Connell & Farwell are not sub-contractors, but merely superintendents, as a condition of their payment. If, as O'Brien & Clark, the principals, why do they insist upon the discount of 10 per cent? That is certainly not an housest business procedure. No unright, solvent man or firm will demand a discount on his debts as a condition of their payment. If, as O'Brien & Clark claim, the purchasing firm was and is their superintendent, they permit the impression to go abroad that they are sub-contractors in order that they may purchase supplies in their own name, on which O'Brien & Clark can levy this discount of 10 per cent, without sub-citing themselves to the odium of shaving their own bills; and that approximates so closely to a sw

their own bills; and that approximates so closeity to a swindle that it will puzzle most people
to tell the difference.

And this is not an isolated case. The Sun
has unearthed a number of such cases—indeed, so many as to justify the conclusion that
such is the rule in their transactions. It is one
of the nethods adopted for making more money
out of the joo than there may be in the straightforward performance of their contracts. They
share in the orefits or supplies furnished by
Allston Gerry & Co., and endeavor to secure a
like share in those furnished by all other parties. And to further this acheme of irregular
money getting the work is farmed out, so that
the chief contractors are never the direct purchasers of supplies or employers of labor. Indeed, it is well known to all dealers in supplies
in this city that O'Brien & Cark purchased
nothing. They say so in reply to all applications made to them. But they are mighty careful, whenever possible, to exact their share of
the profits on all supplies that are purchased.

NEW DEMOCRATIC TEXT BOOK.

the Party's Policy Regarding Taxation WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- The chapter on the tariff in the new Democratic text book contains tion. A list is given of the number of laborers engaged in the various profitable vocations throughout the country, including agriculture,

throughout the country, including agriculture, professional service, manufacturing mechanics, mining, trade and transportation, &c. The address continues as follows:

The Democratic policy of taxation is to begin at the head of this list and, as far as possible, do equal and exact justice to the whole 0x, 150.783 peone, the 17, 302, 509 in all occupations, and all others to the foot of the column, including of course the manufacturers.

The Republican policy, as exemplified by its practice, is to begin near the foot of the list and protect the manufacturers, regardless of and at the expense of the people, the farmers, and those in other occupations. But even in this small effort they fail by practically restricting the manufacturers to a bone marked of \$0.000,000 consumers, instead of allowing them, by a better and more profitable policy, to supply the 2,000,000,000 in the markets of the world.

Col. Phil Thompson Makes Interesting Suggostions as to Its Contents. From the Boston Dally Advertiser.

New York, Aug. 23.-Ex-Congressman Philip Thompson of Kentucky, secretary of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, said to a reporter to day that he had been busy at Washington ready a campaign book. The book will appear in a few days. It completely endorses the President's Administration. Speaking of it and the general policy of Mr. Cieveland, Mr. Thompson said:
"This is a campaign document to go before the country for the fall elections. In it we point to the manner

in which civil service reform has been carried out by the Democrats. On the tariff question, which, in m judgment, sooner or later will be the sole issue, we take a moderate course, and we discuss the surplus in the Treasury and ask that it be reduced.

"We do not whitewash the President's policy. He has nade mistakes; there is no doubt in that matter, but we are all liable to err. The greatest mistake he made was he failure to sign the surplus resolution bill. It shows hat the President is guided in his financial policy by the magnates or advisers who surround him. They represent the sentiment of the East, of Wall street. It is natural that the Wall street financiers should oppose the putting out of so much money. The West and South want the surplus paid out. It will have a tendency to make money easier and more plentiful. The President I think, intends to carry out the provisions of the reso

"The Democratic party is bound to nominate Presiden Cleveland for a second term; it cannot be avoided. It must be done to vindicate the first Democratic Adminon after an interval of a quarter of a century. If we did not the Republicans would have grounds to at tack us, saying our first President after the war was

Jersey Republicans and High License. From the Paterson Press.

The time is rapidly approaching for the holding of the Republican State Convention in New Jersey. There is universal concurrence among members of the party in the opinion that the Convention should take a new departure on the temperance question to bring the party into line with the advanced convictious of the people on that subject, and to put litte some positive form the sentiment which it is undentable has always been dominant in the Republican party. Now arises the important question, What should be the nature and form of the declaration? We have given this question much deliberation and have taken pains to acquaint ourselves with the feelings of many of the wisest and most loyal Republicans of this, one of the great centres of urban population it our State. And we find the conviction universal tha the State Convention can with entire safety commit itself to a positive declaration in favor of a high license system, carefully supervised and rigorously enforced This would be a most practical and beneficent step reform, and is probably the only one that is possible under existing circumstances, both as a matter of high principle and practical results. High license and rigorus enforecement will certainly be a step in advance which every good citizen would rejoice at.

Chili's New Ministry. PANAMA. Aug. 17.-The newly elected Presi dent of Chill, Senor Balmaceda, has appointed this Cabinet: Minister of the Interior and Prime Minister. Senor Eusebic Liller. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Josquin Godol, iste Chillan Minister to the United States: Minister of Justice and Instruction, Senor Padici Montit, Minister of Vinnace, Senor Fadiciana and Minister of Vinnace, Senor Francisco GEN. M'LEER AS CHOSEN.

is Unanimously Elected to be Command-ing General of the Second Melgade.

The election of a commanding General of the Second Brigade was held yesterday afternoon at the new armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, in Brooklyn. Col. Louis Finkelmeier of the Thirty-second Regiment presided and all the field officers of the brigade, with to return the money in a few days. Last one exception, were present. Gen. James Thursday he again made his appearance in the exporter's office as bland and polite as usual.

the caucus nomination on Tuesday で the first ballot. He appeared before the officers, and, and returning thanks for the honor, promised to use every effort to GEN. JAMES M'LEER.

Gen. McLeer was born in Brooklyn in 1840. office of the late Gen. Phillip S. Crooke and went to the front with the Fourteenth Regiment. He has since continued a member of the National Guard, his period of service extending over twenty-five years. At the first battle of Bull Run Gen. McLeer was wounded in the head asd right arm by a shell, but rejoined his regiment before his wounds were fully healed. At the battle of Groyston, in Virginia, on Aug. 29, his left arm and leg were badly shattered, and he was carried from the fleid in what was supposed to be a dying condition. He recovered, however, with the loss of his arm, and it was nearly two years after his removal homethat he was able to leave his house, He remained an active member of the fighting Fourteenth, and became Colonel on June 6, 1873, retaining the place until April 7 last, when he was elected Brigadier-General of the Third Brigade. Gen. McLeer was pension agent for the Brooklyn district for several years, and became on his retirement Postmaster, retaining the office until a few months ago, when he was succeeded by Mr. Joseph C. liendrik. He is a strong Republican partisan, and an ardent supperter of James G. Binne for the Presidency. The Republicans are taking of running him for a local office this fail. to the front with the Fourteenth Regiment.

TO COMMAND THE FIRST BRIGADE. Brig.-Gen. Louis Fluggerald Elected on the

In obedience to an order issued by Major-Gen. Porter the field officers of the First Brigade of the National Guard met at 2 P. M. vesterday in the arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, to elect a Brigadier-General. Col. Emmons Clark of the Seventh Regiment presided at the polls, and Adit, Geo. W.

Rand of the same regiment was Secretary. The officers who were there to vote were:
Seventh Regiment—Col. Finmons Clark, Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith, Major Whilam II, Kipp, Adjt. Geo. W. Band.
Lighth Regiment—Col. George D. Scott, Lieut.-Col. th Regiment-Col. George D. Scott, Lieut.-Col. Rigish Regiment—Col. George D. Scott, Lieut-Col. Francis Schause.
Francis Schause.
Francis Schause.
Thomos B. Rand, Major Chifford A. H. Bartlett.
Eleventh Regiment—Col. Albert P. Stewart, Lieut-Col. Wim. P. Walter, Major Frank A. Jones.
Twelfth Regiment—Col. James H. Jones, Lieut-Col. Herman Dowd, Major John J. Riker.
Twenty-second Regiment—Col. John T. Camp, Lieut-Col. Miliam J. Harding, Major George A. Milier.
Skity-ninth Regiment—Col. James Cavanagh, Lieut-Col. William De Lacy, Major Riward Buffy.
Seventy-frat Regiment—Lieut-Col. Appleton Paimer,

Col. McAlpin of the Seventy-first was in Europe, and there is no Major in the Eighth at present

Europe, and there is no Major in the Eighth at present.
There were four candidates Drig.-Gen, Louis Flizgerald, Col. S. V. R. Cruger. Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, and Brig.-Gen. William G. Ward. Twenty-three votes were cast. Twelve votes were necessary to a choice. At 3 P. M. Col. Clark arose and announced the result of the election as follows: Gen. Louis Flizgerald, 14; Cel. S. V. R. Cruger. 2; Gen. William G. Ward, 1; Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, 6.
Col. Clark then said that Gen. Flizzerald was waiting to see the officers at Parker's, Sixth avenue and Thirty-third street, and so he was, and the refreshment was abundant. Congratulations and speeches were interspersed.
Gen. Flizzerald has been connected with the National Guard for the last twenty years. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh, and served with that regiment in the rebellion. He was appointed Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, and held that position until he was retired by Gen. Porter's order of Aug. 5. He is 40 years of age, tall, stout, and good looking.

But an Effort Will be Made to Get Bid of the

Chiracabuss. Who Cause All the Trouble. Washington, Aug. 25 .- The statements to the effect that the Government intends to remove the Apaches on the San Carlos reservation, Arizona, to more civilized regions, perby inquiries at the Indian Bureau. There are on the San Carlos reservation 5,000 Apaches. divided into the following bands: White Mounain Apaches, 3,600; Apache Mohave, 600; Apaches Yuma, 300: Chiracahua Apaches, 500. There are also a few Tonto Apaches, and a remnant of the old San Carlos tribes. For years the country has shuddered with horror at the tales told of the atrocities of the Indians broken loose from the San Carlos reservation, and a year ago the reservation, in response to popular demand, was taken from the control of the Indian Department, and has since been entirely governed by police regulations, with Capt. Pierce of the army in charge of the agency. The whole trouble with these Indians and the bad reputation acquired by the agency is due entirely to the band of less than 500 Chiracahuas, a lot of renegales that really belong to Mexico, and that were simply sent to this reservation to prevent the periodical raids in which they constantly induged upon our frontier. To this band Geronimo and his gang belong, and to these few cutthroats the bad order of the San Carlos Apaches is attributable.

The record of the other Apaches on the reservation is very good, and they have settled down to peaceful occupations. Last year they supplied the Government forces with over 20,000 bushels of corn, and this year would have done the same, had not some brilliant brain in the War Department discovered that the Government could not legally purchase grain of the Indians without first advertising for bids, and thus struck down another encouraging branch of trade for the Indians. The Government will make an effort to get rid of the Chiracahuas in some way, but the other Apaches on the San Carlos reservation will not be disturbed. at the tales told of the atrocities of the

Carlos reservation will not be disturbed.

Same Startling Figures for Workingmen.

From Mr. Blaine's Speech at Sebago. "While the American workmen in nine States vorking under a protective tariff, have over a thousand nillions of dollars in savings banks, the vastly greater nass of workingmen in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the whole United Kingston, all working under free trade, have less than four hundred millions of del lars in the aggregate both in savings banks and postal banks. These figures and these dollars are the most persuasive of arguments, and the conclusi is so plain that the running may read."

Treasurer Gray's Stealings. BOSTON, Aug. 25.-A meeting of the stock

olders of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, of which the lat William Gray, Jr. 2 was Treasurer, was held to-day and the report of the directors was submitted. The di ectors say that the first they knew of anything being wrong at the mills was on the 13th inst. A thorough investigation is in progress, the result of which cannot be definitely announced yet. The fixed property of the company is valued at \$950,962, the cash assets available are \$580,685, and the liabilities \$910,800, showing a deficit of \$2.77.755 in quinx capital, and a surplus of assets over habilities other than to stockholders of \$6.32,257.

Oran's practice was to draw checks of one company in favor of the other and not only the thin in the books of either corporation. The entire loss caused to the two companies by Gray's distonesty was blaced by him at \$560,681, and it is irrebable this is correct.

The directors are in favor of keeping the mills in operation. It was said that the investigation thus for had not implicated others but that it would be therough, and if it is showed the guilt of others they would be promptly arrested. be definitely announced yet. The fixed property of the

The Northern Alaska Exploring Expedition WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-Surgeon William K. Van Reypen of the navy has received a letter from a van Reypen of the may has received a letter from a member of the northern Alaska exploring party, com-insuded by Lieut Stoney, dated Fort Cosmos, longi-tude 58* 57°, latinds 58* 50°, Feb. 27. The health of the party was very good. The weather at that time was warm enough to be copressive. Lieut. Stoney in-tended to leave came in a tew days on an expedition to Point Barrew, and expectal to be absent two months, Upon bis return the party would be distributed over the country to meet at the mouth of the river.

Cutting Cries "On to Mexico."

EL PASO, Aug. 25.-Mr. Cutting last evening published an address to the people of the United States in which he thanked the citizens of El Paso, the press of Texas, and particularly Consul Brigham, for the interest taken in his case and the assistance rendered him during his imprisonment. He was the main issue, that of Mexico's right to extra territorial furciletton are foreigners, is not at all section by the rendered. He winds and expresses the horn that the United States will soon invade and conquer the whole country.

The Beputy Pourth Auditor Bealgas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-Mr. Benjamin P. avis, Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, has t dered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 1. It is understood that he was requested to resign, and that his saccessor has already been selected. BULLDUZED HIS OLD EMPLOYER.

Discharged Clerk, with the Aid of a Re CHICAGO, Aug. 25.-Frank R. Campbell, a clerk, was recently discharged by James Carruthers, a provision exporter. He continued to be on good terms with his old employer, and called several times to see him. Two weeks ago he borrowed \$25 from Carruthere, promising

their departure, leaving him alone with Car-Then Campbell jumped to his feet and approached Carruthers, who was seated at his desk. Before the merchant could divine desk. Campbell's intention the muzzle of a revolver was pressed to his forehead, and Campbell shouted: "Unless you comply instantly with my request, I will shoot you dead where you Fill out a check payable to bearer, for \$150, and hand it to me. I will allow you one min-ute to do as I ask, and if you do not comply I will put a builet in your brain."
The clerk looked at the office clock as it ticked

He waited until several persons had taken

will put a builet in your brain."

The clerk looked at the office clock as it ticked the seconds.

"Well, but—; your are joking, Frank; I don't ows—" you we me anything or not; do as I say or I will carry my threat into execution."

Campbell pressed the revolver closer to the forebend of the frightened merchant. "Yes, yes, if you are in earnest I will do as you say," said Carruthers, and without more ade he filled out a cheek on the First National Bank for the amount asked and placed it in the hand of the desperade, who hastily ran from the office, shoving the weapon into his coat pecket.

A moment later Carruthers darted into an adjoining office, told the occupants what hal happened, and then ran to the bank to intercept the highwaymen. Two policemen were accested on the way and accompanied the exited man. Campbell dial not go to the bank. He went to the office of Report Warren. In the Royal Exchange Building, and, being recognized as Carruthers's clerk, easily procured the ca-h for the check. He was arrested.

Campbell is 34 years of age, married, and the father of one child. His desperate action is a surprise to his friends. His wife is prostrated at the disgrace he has brought upon her. He was arrangeed this morning and a continuance was granted until next Wednesday. The prisoner simply says he needed money and knew of no other way to got it.

IN TROUBLE ON HARLEM BRIDGE The Girl Gives Two Names, and Says Sho

Has Worked in a Grand Street Store. A neatly dressed young woman, who seemed to be nervous and weak, started to walk northward across Harlem Bridge at 5 o'clock vesterday morning. When almost across she fell upon the big iron girder that runs along between the lootpath and the car tracks. She was too weak to go on, and seemed to be suffering terrible pain. A Morrisania policeman tried to learn what was the matter. She wouldn't tell him. Then, against her will, he put her on a car and took her to the police station at 160th street. She gave her name as Martha Oliver. She final-

sock her to the police station at 160th street. She gave her name as Martha Oliver. She finally said that she was suffering from malpractice done by a Mrs. Marshail of 36 Belmont avenue. Newark.

The girl was taken to court, but refused to say anything to Justice Welde. The ambulance from the Mincty-ninth Street Hospital was called, but he surgeon refused to take the girl, on the ground that there was nothing to show that she was in need of treatment. The ambulance went back to the hospital, and the Sergeant telegraphed again for it. When it came the girl was taken to the hospital about three weeks ago with a voung man, who said he was a doctor living at the Mount Morris Hotel. He wanted to leave the girl there for treatment. He said he thought she was only suffering from maisria. Superintendent Recugh said he didn't take those cases, but he would call the house surgeon. While the house surgeon was taking with the girl the alleged dector went out, and as soon as the girl was loft alone she also disappeared. Yesterday she gave her name at the hospital as Martha McNuity. She said she was 22 years old, and had until recentive of the said she was 22 years old, and had until recentived to say any more about her trouble.

There is no Mrs. Marshall living in Belmont avenue, Newark. No. 36 and the three neighboring lots are occupied by St. Peter's Church.

He Says at Ocean Grove that Missions are a Fatiure and is Sent to Juil.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 25.-The President of the iew York Theosophical Society came to Ocean Grove o-day to inquire into the circumstances of the arrest Row Sattay, who was locked up here on Monday for blasphemy upon the complaint of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. The Treasurer of the Camp deeting Association said to-day that Sattay had been received at Ocean Grove by President Stokes of the as sociation. He had seized the first opportunity to ha rangue the people in the Grove, telling them that misionary work in India was a failure. Dr. Stokes feared sionary work in India was a failure. Dr. Stokes feared the effect of such unorthodox teachings among the populo of this place, and he swore out a warrant against the lindox and he was tocked up in the Freehold gall. Satiny complains that he was taken with undue hardness and thrown into Jail, but Judge Scudder has now reissaed him on a will of habeas corpus. Govinda Satiny went to the office of the asacciation yeaterday and got his letters and left, saying that he had thought heretofore that this was a land of freedom. His impression of the land as formed at Occan Grove, he said, had given him a different notion now. Satiny, however, displayed a forgiving spirit, but he thought the Michodista erred in going about with the Gospel in one hand and the rod in the other. in the other.

As nearly as can be learned, the only charge made against the young Hindoo was that in the stronghold of midsummer Methodism to had attempted to demoralize the people by inveighing against the Christian unselons in his native land. It is at least apparent that the missionaries have not converted, him.

WERE THEY FROM THE OREGONY

Story About Bonds That Were Stolen from the Government Mail.

This announcement was made on the tickers Wall street yesterday:
"The public is cautioned against purchasing the follow-

ing bonds, which were stolen on or about June 28, 1886, while en route from this city to St. Louis, Mo., via U. S. mail: 31 8 per cent. Alexander county bonds of State f Illinois of the following numbers: Nos. 78, 79, 80, 80,

Escaped from Anbura Prison.

AUBURN, Aug. 25.-Edward Simmons, who nurdered the principal keeper at the Eimira Reformfor a year has been in the last stages of consump Unusual privileges were given him, and his mother and Unusual privilence were given him, and his mother and brother came from New York to visit him frequently. A dimmy was placed in his bed last night, and by outside aid he secaped.

The ward door and his cell were opened by false keys. He was scarcely able to walk, and was probably taken in a carriage to a near-by railway station, or is secreted in the city. He is 24 years old, looks like an invalid, wors ill fitting garments, and ought to be readily identified. He is liable to hemorriage after the least exertion, one hundred dellars reward is offered for his capture, and a like sum for the apprehension of his abettors.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 25.-The Fire Engineers' association reassembled this morning. A little bre Association feasierabled this morning. A little breeze was stirred up by the reading of a telegraphic despatch from Chief Shaw of the London Fire Brigade. The despatch was dated Newport. It read:

"liave lust received your kind lavitation. Regret I cannot have the pleasure of being with you to-day. Wish you exery success. "Egram. Shaw."

A number of the members thought that Chief Shaw, as a life member of the association, had not treated the body with sufficient courtesy, and on motion of Chief Shay of New York the communication was laid on the table.

Butteing Hailroads in Peru.

Panama, Aug. 17.-The firm of Cleminson & Co, of London have made a proposal to the Peruvian Government to construct a ratiroad between Lima and

A Dictator in Uruguay.

Panama, Aug. 17.—It is reported from Uru-

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as THE Washer and . 61 a year.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald is one of the rears of age, of powerful build, stands five feet and ten inches in height, is a happy speaker, and endowed with unusual tact. He is President of the Mercantile Frust Company, and is accounted very shrewd in business. He married the daughter of Gulian Verplanck, owner of the old Steuben mansion at Fishkill. He is a born sol-dier, was wounded in the famous charge in which Phil Kearny was slain, and is deeply interested in the militia. Supt. H. A. Newell of the Broadway Hallroad is a medium-sized, chunky man, with a Hebrew face and dark black, enriv locks. He was considered a pretty good boss by his men until the Philadelphia syndicate took charge of things. The men say now that if he had his

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

wish he would let them work under the old schedule.

Master Workman James P. Gratiam of District Assembly 75 is a young man of 33, with blond monatache and blond hair. He has begin in charge of District Assembled to the state of the state bly 75 since its formation. He has not the courteous, suave manner of employers, and being the under dog in a fight, depends more upon sympathy and a good cause than an artful presentation of his grievance. He has three houses in Brooklyn left blin by a relative. He works every day as conductor on a dates avenue car.

Justice Barnard of Poughkeepsie is a possible caudidate for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the

Court of Appeals.

Signor Fatta Wallosh's white hat is faded and looks as
though somebody had sat on it. He has been straying
into up-town ari galleries to give his constituents a chance to arrange for a hat presentation while he i

ting a great reputation as a resolution writer. He usu ally carries a few spare resolutions in his pockets for his

us his father can on a billiard ball.

Deputy Collector Davis of the Custom House is home at Binghamton on a short vacation. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee a few years ago. Jake Patterson, the big Police Justice, is very fond of telling stories. He has at his fingers' ends any number of funny anecdotes about the joily old Tweed licelers. He retails these to his old cronics between the sessions of the court, and enjoys the telling as much as they do the listening. He is one of the few Police Justices who openly wears a badge the principal features of which are the size and brillancy of the diamonds with which it is studded. He is a Republican and a parisan. Johnny Mctiowan, Police Justice O'Reilly's personal

clerk whose departure for Europe gave rise to the rumor that he had gone in the interests of the boods Aldermen to find Billy Moloney, will soon return. Johnny, who is a good-looking boy, married into a wealthy family. He was accompanied by his father-in-law, who went to Europe for his health. Johnny made his headquarters at Carlabad, and has taken occasional trips to London and Paris. He may have seen Moloney in the latter city, in which case he may have some interesting

formation to divulge.
Assistant District Attorney Delancey Nicoll is one of the most enthusiastic lawn tennis players in the country. He is a very handsome man, and when he dons a white finner shirt, blue knee breeches, red stockings, and a natty little cap with a feather in it he is at his best. He ham't had any vacation this summer, but he frequently runs away to New Jersey in the afternoon for a game with the girls. He has two hand bags, one containing a number of formwishle-looking legal books and the other his lawn tennis suit. In addressing a Supreme Court Judge a few days and Mr. Nicoli begged permission to refer to a certain section of the penal code, and opened his antible. He drow out, not the penal code, but his blue knee breeches. He has decided to dispense with one of his bags during the summer, and

now carries his legal books in his arms.

What with the Amerchists, the boodle Aldermen, and
Messra Flynn and Squire, the attaches of the District
Attorney's office have got left on their vacations. Private Secretary Penny is the hardest working man in the office. "I long for a gimpse of the country," said Mr. Penny, "and frequently of an evening I go out in my back yard, swash my feet around in a tub of water. old an umbrells over my head, and dream I am at the

The chin of Signor Fatty Walsh was resting dejectedly upon his breast yesterday afternoon, when a friend asked him how Squire was. The Signer contracted his corpulent form to as near Governor Hill's stature as he could, and then launched his right foot out victously. Then he swelled himself out again and limped painfully away. The Signor's friend came around to the District Attorney's office later, and said that in the opinion of Fatty Waish Squire felt very sore.

As soon as J. Edward Simmons, ex-President of the
Stock Exchange and President of the Board of Education, returns from Europe his friends will boom him for

Mayor. One of them said yesterday that Mr. Simmons was not only a good business man, but also a first-class lawyer. Mr. Simmons has an independent fortune. He was prominently mentioned for the Collectorship of the port. He is a Tilden Democrat.

port. He is a Tilden Democrat

Henry de Rivera, head of the wrecked augar firm of
J. de Rivera A Sons, who left for Montreal for his health
the day after his firm falled, and alleged rubypothecations of sugar bills of inding were discovered, returned
to town yesterday. He was around lower Wall street
just as though nothing had happened. The assignce of
the firm will declafe a dividend—some day.

Mr. J. Rhinelander Dilton seems to have forgottag
that he was charged with dealing in wind on the Steep that he was charged with dealing in wind on the Stock Exchange by Broker S. T. Skinner. He has just been flued \$5 by the Vice-Chairman for perpetrating an aleged joke on the Exchange. The Exchange building is being enlarged, and any number of mortar holes are lying about. Dillon wandered into the big board room with a hod filled with mortar on his shoulder, and got

off some " wainuts" about the rights of the laboring man, It is five to one that if ever Tax Commissioner Harden-burg of Brooklyn is nominated for Mayor, Governor, or President, and the directresses of the South Taird street home for little kids had a vote, Mr. Hardenburg would get there sure. Mr. Hardenburg has a carput store, and whenever the good-hearted matrons want a bit of carpet or cal-cloth to make the little ones more comfortable and the home pleasanter, Mr. Hardenburg always comes down like the good Democrat he is. Banker A. S. Hatch is very positive in his faith that

we are to have a booming stock market this autumn and winter. He says it won't be bere for several weeks, but when it comes it will be very lively. Mr. Hatch thinks that the Bulgarian troubles and the money quesion will soon be swept away before the prosperity which he says is setting in all over the land. Coroner Messemer is a good-looking man. He shines nost brilliantly, however, when seated at a banquet in full dress. The headlight diamond stud which sends its effulgent glesms across the table loses much of its power

when compared with the benignant smile which the lumines his face. The grace and dexterity with which he handles his knife and fork are beautiful to behold. Roundsman Muldoon, the heavy weight of the Yorkville Police Court squad, is one of the best known mea in Yorkville. Despite his 60 years and 250 pounds of avoirdupois, he is as lively on his test as a cricket, I wenty-eight years of active police duty have not de-

tracted one jot from his good nature and honesty. He is the champion of the weak and the virtuous. President Henry Thompson of the Broadway horse cur road is a tall, portly man. He wears his Jurgessen watch in his fob pocket, suspended by a strip of black slik, with a red seal attached. He wears a brown dotted suit. He is slow of speech and careful in what he does say. He was for a year President of the Avenue C and Pavonia Ferry Line when he was sent by the Philadele phila syndicate to take the whip hand of things on Broadway. It is the opinion of many people he was put in charge to mould the public mind to the belief that the Broadway road is not really a gold mine. Yes terday he said so far as he know he believed he was put in to run the road for the beneat of the stockholders. and he was going to do it.

Gen. Mott, United States Consul at Toulon; Theodore Stanton, and G. Cure sailed on the steamship Chateau Margaux for Bordeaux yesterday. This vessel is one of the new forta-ghtly line between New York and Bor-

There are some very handsome men in politics in Brookivn. Editor Albert Daggett looks like a figure in r tailor's fashion plate; ex Senator Murths, with his young face and white hair, is much stared at by the ladies, and District Attorney Ridgway is rather stout for an Adonis, but is tremendously good looking. In this city Mesers, Squire and Flynn are both handsome men, but there is a feeling that at least one of these is out of politics. Senator Reilly is such a handsome trachele that the Grand street girls are said to be quarrelling over him. Mr. Martine is not looking sleep for want of good looks, and when John J. O'Brico. Bernard Highs, and Robert G McCord are seen side by side holding up the cigar case in the Hoffman House the bystanders fee

Wallace and Curity Bivals for Congress. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.- It looks as though illiam A. Wallace may run sgainet ex-Gov. Curtin for ongress in the Twentieth Pennsylvama district. Mr. Curtin is the present Representative of the district, but gave notice that he would not seek renomination. He expected to be nominated for Governor. Now the Center County Convention has declared for him for its

Congress candidate, and there is likelihood that the Democrats will split and run both candidates. Society's Balance Wheel.

From the Washington Post. Woman is society's balance wheel, and the man who does not confide in his wife leads a life which cannot admit of the light of day being turned on it

The Good Things of Life. "That's what I call a good dinner." remarked Bobby, as he leaned back in his chair with an air of re-

"Subby," said his mother, "I'm ashamed of you." The initiater, who was diving with the family, laughed eartily.

"Bobty appreciates the good things of life," he said, like all the rost of it."

Don't you think it was a good diviner?" Bobby saked. of the minister.

"Yes, indeed. I enjoyed it very much."

"Ha said the thought you would, because she didn't soppose you got very much at home."